

THE ENTERPRISE.

VOL. XXII

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915.

NO. 49

CHARGES AGAINST MARSHAL KNEESE INVESTIGATED

The city board of trustees held a special meeting in the city hall last Monday evening for the purpose of investigating charges against City Marshal Kneese, preferred by Citizen E. F. Gustafson, who claimed he was assaulted in a downtown restaurant by the marshal.

The board was called to order and Trustee Cunningham was selected to act as chairman in the absence of President G. W. Holston on account of illness.

A petition asking the board to investigate the charges, signed by several citizens, was read by City Clerk Smith.

E. F. Gustafson, the complainant, was sworn and testified as follows: I walked into the restaurant on the evening of November 14th and sat down to get something to eat. Shortly afterward I was struck by some one. I do not know who it was. His testimony was indefinite and the next witness was called.

Gus Myers testified: I was in the restaurant to get something to eat; saw an old man eating his supper; Mr. Kneese came over and hit Gustafson; Kneese hit him a second time; heard no word from either; Kneese had no uniform on; both were under the influence of liquor; Kneese hit Gustafson with his fist; know no reason why it occurred; Kneese was in restaurant when Gustafson came in.

R. E. Setter was the next witness. He testified: On Sunday evening, November 14th, I went into the restaurant to get something to eat; saw Gustafson; later Kneese came in; this fellow was talking; Kneese hit him; chewed matter; restaurant man tried to stop him; Kneese then arrested Gustafson; Gustafson said to Kneese he believed he was drunk; Kneese blacked his eye; Gustafson was eating when Kneese went over and hit him; no names were used by either; Gustafson did not make effort to resist him; Gustafson was knocked over to the floor.

Jos. Vieira testified: Gustafson was eating supper; Kneese came in and hit Gustafson; was sick myself; did not pay any attention.

Owen McGuire testified: Went into restaurant to get something to eat; saw both men arguing with each other; was not interested; both were growling with each other; both were strangers to him.

J. Bianchi testified: As a rule I go to restaurant to get a meal; happened to be in first box with two gentlemen; happened to peek out; saw marshal take out a man; did not hear anything; no fight to my knowledge; was feeling pretty good myself.

Arthur Steele testified: Henry Kneese, Tom Brady and myself went

into the restaurant to get something to eat; Kneese told the man to keep quiet; man had table knife; he took it away from him; I thought there might be an accident; did not hear what man said; Kneese hit him twice; man had his hands up; he made no effort to resist; man was by himself when we came in; nobody made a move.

City Marshal Kneese testified: Went into restaurant about ten minutes past 11 to get something to eat; Gustafson was creating a disturbance and I told him to keep quiet and stepped his face; did not hear what man said; took knife from table; made a swing and missed him and fell to the floor; was not on duty at the time; arrested Gustafson and took him to jail.

(Gustafson appeared before City Recorder Rehberg the next day, November 15th, and was found guilty of disorderly conduct. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 or serve five days in jail. He chose the jail sentence.—Editor.)

During the investigation, the members of the board at different times questioned the witnesses.

The board went into executive session, and after discussing the matter for a few minutes, directed City Clerk Smith to notify Marshal Kneese that he would be fined a half month's salary and put upon probation.

Disappointed
Bachelors
?

FORMER RESIDENT OF THIS CITY DEAD

In San Francisco November 27, 1915, Robert Hurley, dearly beloved husband of the late Mary Hurley, a native of the Parish of Ballydehob, County Cork, Ireland, aged 55 years. A member of Dahlgren Post, No. 113, G. A. R.

The funeral took place on Monday, November 29th, at the United Undertakers, 2606 Howard St., thence to St. James' Church, where a requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul. Interment was at Holy Cross Cemetery by automobile.

Mr. Hurley was an old time resident of this city. He lived on Grand avenue, near Maple. He was a painter by trade, but of late years he was in poor health. After the death of his wife, he moved to San Francisco, where he died. Mr. Hurley was well thought of by every one who knew him and a very good husband.

Disappointed
Bachelors
?

TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE KEPT BUSY THIS WEEK

This has been a busy week in the county tax collector's office. Tax Collector McSweeney reports the collection of \$310,844.54 in taxes for the current fiscal year to date, which is a decrease of \$58,977.52 as compared with the collection for the same period last year. This is on account of the extension of time allowed the taxpayers by the legislature. Next Monday, December 6th, is the last day for paying taxes without penalties being added.

Tax Collector McSweeney's office has been open every day this week and will be open next Monday, from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Do You Want a Home?

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company will build you a house on any lot in South San Francisco, on very easy terms. Select your lot, choose your design and apply at the Company's office, 306 Linden avenue, for full particulars

INTERESTING TRIP TO NEW YORK TOLD BY NAVY CADET

The following letter written by Midshipman Herbert S. Woodman of the naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland, on the occasion of the Army-Navy football game held in New York on Thanksgiving Day, was received in this city yesterday by his parents.

It is quite interesting and is published in The Enterprise for the information of his many friends in this city and San Mateo, where he attended high school.

New York, November 28, 1915.

It's just twenty-four hours since we got up to come up here, but what a day! We arose, ate breakfast, cleaned up our rooms and marched to the train before 6 o'clock.

A slight drizzle promised a poor day for the big game, but nevertheless the fellows were all jubilant. As it grew light, people all along the way in Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania greeted us with cheers and encouragement.

When we embarked upon the ferry at Jersey City, it was raining and a heavy mist overhung New York, although we were able to get a faint view of the "Billion Dollar Skyline."

We traveled up the Hudson, taking in the wharves, in which the ships going to the war zone were all rather well labeled with American flags painted upon them.

The first four divisions of the Atlantic fleet, lying out in the stream, welcomed us royally by "breaking out" the ships' bands and playing the Academy songs. Past the fleet, the rain ceased and we were able to obtain a good view of Riverside Drive with its beautiful apartment houses.

At 159th street we disembarked and marched to the Polo Grounds, a mile or so away. People thronged the streets along our way, waving navy pennants and shouting for us. I tell you, it makes a man throw out his chest and feel proud when the people treat you that way.

But the climax of the trip came when we marched into the field. The Army had already arrived and the stands were so packed with "cits" as we marched into that oval. And what a bedlam of noise followed! We went the whole length of the field and, coming back, maneuvered and presented a battalion front, four battalions deep, before the box of the president. While the band played the national hymn, we remained at the hand salute, which was returned by a bow from Mr. Wilson and a pleasant smile from Mrs. Galt.

To the tune of a lively march, still in formation, we manned the stands in double-quick time. It was all done so perfectly and neatly that the Army contingent itself was forced to give us a cheer, and then the crowd went into a frenzy.

I suppose that you've already seen from the papers that we lost. I won't offer any excuse except that the rains made the field heavy and, West Point having the heavier team, the advantage was with them, for our lighter team slid all over.

We did not mind the 14 to 0 defeat, but the standing at attention, with bare heads, while that howling, frenzied mob of gray legs opposite left their seats and, rushing upon the field and planting their colors, howled and danced around, was something almost unbearable. But we'll get them next year.

For Sale—Five-room house and lot; price \$750; sold on easy terms. See L. M. Pfluger. Take San Mateo car and get off at San Bruno crossing or phone San Bruno 129. Advt.

Rabbits for sale. Cheap for quick disposal. Fine lot breeding Giant Flemish bucks and does. No. 343 Miller avenue. Advt.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF

Juanita Dean is confined to her home ill.

P. Broner left on Friday for Lovelock, Nev.

R. K. Patchel of Morgan Hill was in town on Thursday.

Jack Dennis of Colma was a visitor to this city on Thursday.

W. J. Martin is having his buildings on Grand avenue repainted.

The concrete work on the new Carmody building is completed.

Miss Hattie Moore, formerly of this city, was visiting here this week.

H. Healy, formerly of this city, returned here on Wednesday from Oakland.

The concrete work on the Grand avenue extension was started this week.

W. C. Schneider, who has been confined to his home, is improved in health.

M. L. Freeman has moved into the Money house on Baden avenue, near Linden.

J. Alameda, who has been confined in the local hospital, is around again improved.

Born—In this city, November 11, 1915, to the wife of Pietro Mairani, a daughter.

Leslie Edwards of San Francisco, formerly of this city, was visiting here on Tuesday.

William Hickey started the plumbing work on the new Carmody building this week.

H. A. Weller of Fort Bragg was in town on Wednesday visiting his daughter, Mrs. A. P. Scott.

The meeting night of South City Lodge, No. 832, L. O. O. M., has been changed from Thursday to Wednesday night.

Charles Williams, formerly of this city and who has returned, accepted a position at the Western Meat Company.

Tom Barnett, our local conductor, who has been away for twelve days, has returned again with his usual smile.

The son of Supervisor James T. Casey of Colma was operated on at the local hospital last week for tonsils and adenoids.

The work of grading Orange, Magnolia, Lux and Cypress avenues was started by Contractor F. R. Ritchie on Wednesday.

Mrs. Louis Hammond and children, formerly of this city, were in town on Wednesday visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson.

John Vandagna, who has been confined to his bed, is slightly improved. Mr. Vandagna, who is 93 years of age, is Mrs. F. Furino's father.

South City Aerie, No. 1473, will hold

its annual election of officers on Tuesday next, December 7th. All members are urgently requested to attend.

Last Monday the local steel plant made a record in turning out steel in one shift. The total number of pounds was 276,000, beating the former record by 3000 pounds.

Charles Coombes of Ocean View, formerly of this city, was in town on Monday. Mr. Coombes has been in poor health for some time.

Deputy City Tax Collector Smith reports that this city's tax collections up to November 30, 1915, amounted to \$11,540.71, or two-thirds of the total taxes.

Died—In this city, December 1, 1915, Joseph Rostoni. Interment today at the Italian cemetery by the South San Francisco Undertaking Company.

J. W. Dolliver of the firm of Dolliver & Swain, architects, San Francisco, was here last Saturday. Mr. Dolliver drew the plans for the Metropolitan building.

Charles Baker, who resigned as assistant roller at the steel plant, has accepted a position with the Rudgear & Merle Company steel works at North Beach on Thursday.

Last Sunday, November 27th, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Noriega motored to San Francisco to attend the Thanksgiving jinks given by the Iroquois Club in Knights of Columbus Hall.

At its last meeting the Iroquois Club of San Francisco gave a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Frank L. Noriega for securing over six hundred signatures to the referendum petition.

Miss Lillian Angelovich and her mother of San Francisco were in South San Francisco yesterday. Miss Angelovich took part in the entertainment given by Grace Church Guild Bazaar.

On December 1st the California woman's state democratic league held its annual election. Mrs. Frank L. Noriega was unanimously elected financial secretary, an honor bestowed in recognition of her many efforts in promoting democracy to the yeomanry of California.

Don't forget the fourth grand masque ball given by Volunteer Hose Company No. 1 in Metropolitan Hall on Saturday evening, December 11th. Union music. Dancing all night. Owl cars. Costumes at Schneider's. General admission 50 cents.

For the convenience of the people living down the Peninsula the Southern Pacific Company will put on a

(Continued on Page 8.)



Without Electric Light No Home Can Be Modern

It not only adds to the attractiveness of the home but it means additional comfort and convenience.

It is inexpensive, clean, safe and always dependable. It is ready at any time to do your bidding. Let it work for you. With the aid of electric appliances housework loses all of the old-time drudgery, not to say anything of the time saved.

In holiday-giving or birthday-giving a useful electric appliance would be appreciated in any household.

Pacific Gas and Electric Co.

REDWOOD DISTRICT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

MONEY MAKES FRIENDS.

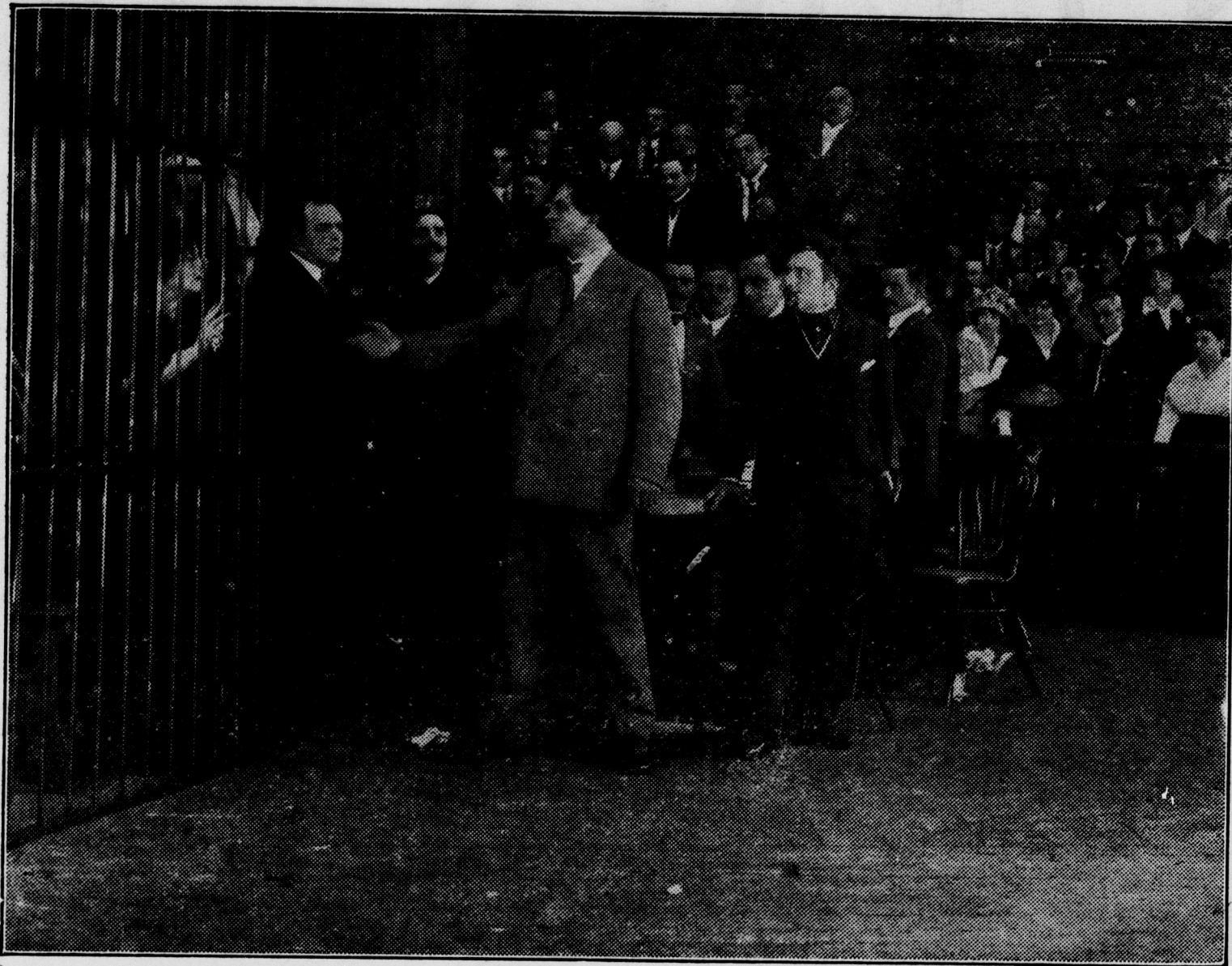
If you have money you have friends. The friends are not necessarily to be accounted for merely because you have money, but because there is implied a character for thrift and systematic business habits. The contact with the people you meet at the bank as well as the strictness of the business methods exacted by it and its high standard of business ethics, all have an influence in developing business character, a character the people credit you with if you are a bank patron.

Bank of South San Francisco

COMMERCIAL

SAVINGS

A Scene from "The Eternal City," New Photo Play



"The Eternal City" will be shown at the Royal Theatre on Tuesday, December 7th. Owing to the length of the picture there will be but one show, commencing at 8 o'clock.

(Evening Journal, New York City.)

Never since the advent of the moving picture has such an unusual demonstration of the full powers and possibilities of the silent drama been evidenced as in the Famous Players' Film Company's stupendous photoplay, "The Eternal City," by Hall Caine, produced with Pauline Frederick in Italy and England, and which opens at the Astor Theatre, April 12th, for an indefinite run.

This sensational photoplay was produced in the exact locations in which its distinguished author made the stirring action occur, under the direction of Edwin S. Porter, known as "the father of the photoplay," having eleven years ago produced the first dramatic story in motion pictures.

Between that time and the present day screen drama has experienced a vast development and it is therefore

an odd coincidence that the man who should have presented the first dramatic unit on the screen should be responsible for the greatest pictorial dramatic triumph in the history of the photoplay.

The specially selected company that was engaged for this superb production is an exceptionally strong one, and was fathered from all parts of the world. Pauline Frederick, whose transcendent art, beauty and grace emphasize the charm of the character of Donna Roma, was sent from New York to Italy and England, where the subject was produced.

This was the first time that a prominent American actress was ever sent abroad for the purpose of a screen drama. In London, Thomas Holding, who on the screen dignifies and ennobles David Rossi, the idealist and the devoted lover of Roma, was discovered. He was brought to America, after the completion of the foreign scenes for the studio settings staged at the famous Players' Studio in New York City. Frank Losee delineates the villainies of Baron Bonelli with effective subtlety, and Fuller Mellish, in his physical aspects

and convincing strength and pathos, admirably suggests the late Pope.

The subject besides its many unusual features, in scenic background and elaborate construction, marks an epoch in motion picture production. For the first time in the history of the screen drama, the Vatican gardens, the Coliseum, the Castle of St. Angelo, St. Peter's, the Villa d'Est and many other beautiful and historical spots in Rome have been utilized as settings for a motion picture. There are many imposing pageants, including foremost the Pope's jubilee procession, one of the most startlingly original and complete scenic reproductions of this stirring occasion ever witnessed on the screen.

The Famous Players Film Company, the pioneer concern in the presentation of famous plays and stars in motion pictures, has, during its entire existence, made serious efforts to elevate and dignify the art of the silent drama. In presenting the photoplay spectacle of "The Eternal City," it indicates to the fullest extent the vast possibility of the motion picture in visualizing the immortal works of literature and the drama.

JAPANESE CAREFUL TO REGISTER ALL BIRTHS

The registration of births seems to be of more interest to Japanese in California than to the white population, for during the year 1914, in proportion to population, three Japanese births were registered with the California state board of health to every white birth.

Japanese associations scattered throughout California pay close attention to birth registration, in order that all Japanese children born in California may establish their legal status as American citizens.

It is probable that not more than 90 per cent of white births are registered with the California state board of health in accordance with the law. While it is true that many births attended by midwives are not reported, it is probable that the 10 per cent of births which are unrecorded are due in a large measure to carelessness and neglect upon the part of physicians. Foreign-born parents are generally particular to have the births of their children registered.

The distribution of many fortunes and many a question of property rights have rested solely upon the existence of a birth certificate, yet American citizens are exceedingly careless in attending to this important matter. The registration of a child's birth is its first birthright.

Under the new registration law, a birth certificate must be filed within thirty-six hours after the date of a birth. The health officer in cities having a freeholders' charter is local registrar, with whom such birth certificates should be filed. The city clerk is the proper official for registration in other cities and incor-

porated towns, and the county recorder is the registrar for the remainder of each county.

During the year 1914 there were 35,513 children born of white parents in California and 2874 Japanese children were born in the state during the same year, according to the records of the California state board of health.

PHELAN AND HAYES AID IN HELPING OIL MEN

Washington, Nov. 30.—Attorney-General Gregory to-day told Senator Phelan and Representatives Hayes and Kettner of California, he would do all in his power to prevent unnecessary injury to holders of California oil lands who are threatened with dispossession under government suits following the supreme court's decision in the Mid-West Oil Company case.

The Californians represented to the attorney-general that while under the supreme court's decision holders of lands may have no legal rights, they have equitable rights which should be protected.

Representative Hayes said Mr. Gregory promised not to bring any further actions unless failure to do so would work irreparable injury to the government.

Auntie's Job.

"Now we'll play zoo," said Willie, "and I'll be the elephant."
"That will be fine," said Aunt Mabel; "but what will I be?"
"Oh, you can be the nice lady what feeds the elephant with peanuts and candy," explained Willie.

BRITISH CENSOR SHY ON POETRY

London.—The English press censor has a particular aversion for poetry, and his blue pencil lingers suspiciously over every rhymed or metered phrase, apparently in fear it may conceal some information or misinformation of value to the enemy. The first instance of censorial manipulation of a poetical quotation—the deletion of the words "and the kings" from a phrase of Kipling's—has been followed by numerous similar instances. One of the most amusing of these is described thus by the Times:

"We published yesterday a first-hand account of the fighting at Hulloch, October 13th. In the course of it our correspondent, describing the storm of bombs, shells, gases and other means of destruction which fell upon the enemy, was rash enough to quote Browning's

Twenty-nine distinct damnations, One sure, if the other fails.

"His message was duly submitted to the censor, who passed it without material alteration—except for the Browning quotation.

"Now we cannot pretend to fathom the military reasons which rendered it indiscreet to quote the text of a great poem as its author wrote it. Whether the suggestion that our methods of destruction numbered twenty-nine would give information to the Germans, or whether strict accuracy refused to countenance the implication that they were so numerous, or whether too precise a familiarity with Browning was calculated to depress the people of this country, or to shake their confidence in the government—in short, whatever the

BUY RED CROSS SEALS

All California this year seems to have come to the front and enlisted its efforts to help fight tuberculosis. Now that the sale of Red Cross Seals has begun, and some hundreds of workers all over the state have volunteered their services at the busiest season of the year, it means that more nurses, more dispensaries, more beds in the tuberculosis wards of the county hospitals will be provided for those made poor by the ravages of the white plague.

The Red Cross Seals in the past year have raised nearly \$2,000,000 for tuberculosis work, besides assisting in the creation of public sentiment for preventive measures. The first seals or stamps sold in this country were sold during the Civil War for the benefit of relief funds for the sick soldiers. To-day, the pendulum has indeed swung in the other direction, and the seals are now used for soldiers on another fighting line. All the money raised will be spent in California, after the expenses for printing and advertising are paid to the Red Cross.

The Fighting Line.

(By Ida Blakeman Issertell.)

Out on the fighting line of life a soldier grimly stands;

No roll of drums to cheer his way, no weapon in his hands;

No bugle-call, no battle-cry, no flag to love and clasp,

And, though he fight unto the end, no laurel wreath at last.

The unseen foe is creeping on and slowly, day by day, Consumption's icy, clammy hand shall wrest his strength away.

No hope has he who fights alone. Oh, say not, north or south, That all the heroes in the land die at the cannon's mouth.

Are they not brave who watch and wait, with eager, panting breath, And through the endless days and nights march step by step with death?

The careless world cries out "Unclean," and hastens on its way; Oh, let us stand and fight this foe who threatens all to-day.

Fling out our snowy flag of Hope and sing a victor's song, And send to this brave fighting line a reinforcement strong.

Oh, bring your strength to meet their need, whose happiness appeals, And work and pray, and for their sakes, —Buy Red Cross Christmas Seals.

motive of the censor may have been, we can only record the fact. And the fact is that the words 'twenty-nine distinct' were neatly ruled out and the single word 'different' inserted instead of them. We do not explain. Incidents far less trivial and far more damaging to our national reputation are daily features of this censorship."

WATERFALL CASTS SHADOW.

Curious Effect of the Full Moon Upon the Highest of American Waterfalls, the Beautiful Yosemite.

"Did you ever see a waterfall cast a shadow?" asked Stephen T. Mather of the group around the club table. Mr. Mather, who is assistant to Secretary Lane, in charge of the new development work which the department of the interior is doing in the national parks, had just returned from a strenuous summer among the mountain tops.

"Well, Yosemite falls cast my shadow very distinctly one night last August. I was half a mile or more away, gazing, beauty-bound, at the effect of the full moon upon these giant falls, which are, by the way, as high as sixteen Niagaras piled one on top of the other.

"The moon was behind me, of course. The double falls, shining like silver, lit brilliantly by reflected light the dense shadows of the trees which hid me from the moon. Turning, I saw my shadow outlined vividly upon the grass."

Sugar and Salt.

Granulated sugar tastes sweet. Powder it in a mortar and it will taste less sweet. Owing to this fact it is hard to convince some people that powdered sugar is not adulter-

ated, although this practice, easily detected, is practically unknown at present, writes George W. Rolfe in the Science Conspicuous. A quarter of a grain of quinine mixed into a pound of granulated sugar is said to make it taste sweeter. Common salt in small quantities will improve the sweetness of cake and other sweet foods, as all cooks know.

Raw sugars, even when they contain negligible quantities of the sweeter mother syrups, taste distinctly sweeter than granulated sugar, although their actual sugar content is less. This is due to the salts and extractive matter in the raw produce, and it is why many cooks sigh for the old-fashioned open kettle sugar and even prefer the refiners' imitation goods to granulated in making their apple pies.

POSTOFFICE

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 8 a. m. to 9 a. m. Money order office open from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Mails leave Postoffice twenty minutes before trains.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MAIL.

Mail arrives—
From the north at..... 6:47 a. m.
" " " "..... 11:58 a. m.
" " south "..... 12:13 p. m.
" " north "..... 2:18 p. m.
" " south "..... 3:41 p. m.
" " north "..... 4:26 p. m.
Mail leaves—
For the south at..... 6:47 a. m.
" " north "..... 8:04 a. m.
" " south "..... 11:58 a. m.
" " north "..... 12:13 p. m.
" " south "..... 2:18 p. m.
" " north "..... 3:41 p. m.
" " south "..... 4:26 p. m.
" " north "..... 7:03 p. m.
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

South San Francisco

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

June 15, 1915.

BAY SHORE CUTOFF NORTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:08 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
7:01 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
7:16 a. m.
7:42 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
8:03 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
8:44 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
9:23 a. m.
9:53 a. m.
11:28 a. m.
1:42 p. m.
3:42 p. m.
5:14 p. m.
5:32 p. m.
7:04 p. m.
7:28 p. m.
8:24 p. m.
(Except Saturday and Sunday)
11:39 p. m.
(Saturday and Sunday)

SOUTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:47 a. m.
7:17 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
8:28 a. m.
10:58 a. m.
11:58 a. m.
1:37 p. m.
3:17 p. m.
4:36 p. m.
5:24 p. m.
(Except Sunday)
5:58 p. m.
6:25 p. m.
(Except Sunday)
6:47 p. m.
8:27 p. m.
10:16 p. m.
12:02 p. m.
(Theatre Train)

CITY OFFICIALS

TRUSTEES—G. W. Holston (President), F. A. Cunningham, Geo. H. Wallace, J. H. Kelley, J. C. McGovern. Clerk and Deputy Tax Collector.... W. J. Smith
Treasurer.....E. P. Kauffmann
Attorney.....J. W. Colebard
Engineer and Supt. of Streets.....George A. Kneese
Recorder.....Wm. Rehberg
Marshal.....H. W. Kneese
Night Watchman.....W. P. Acheson
Health Officer.....Dr. I. W. Keith
BOARD OF HEALTH—E. E. Cunningham, William Hickey, Dr. I. W. Keith, George Kneese (Secretary).
SCHOOL TRUSTEES—C. C. Conrad, E. N. Brown, J. J. Dowd.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

Judge Superior Court.....G. H. Buck
Treasurer.....P. P. Chamberlain
Tax Collector.....A. McSweeney
District Attorney.....Franklin Swart
Assessor.....C. D. Hayward
County Clerk.....Joseph H. Nash
County Recorder.....H. O. Helmer
Sheriff.....M. Sheehan
Auditor.....J. J. Shields
Superintendent of Schools.....Roy Cloud
Coroner.....Dr. W. A. Brooke
Surveyor.....James V. Neuman
Health Officer.....W. G. Beattie, M. D.
Officials—First Township
Supervisor.....James T. Casey
Justices of the Peace.....E. C. Johnson
Constables.....John F. Davis
Constables.....Jas. C. Wallace
Constables.....J. H. Parker
Postmaster.....E. E. Cunningham

DO YOU KNOW

That a World's Business of Rapidly Increasing Magnitude Is Centering Around San Francisco?

DO YOU KNOW that the captains of finance and industry everywhere predict for San Francisco and her environments from now on a quick development and of colossal proportions, both industrially and commercially?

Do you know that South San Francisco is the best-located and best-proven industrial city to-day within this center of great promise?

Do you know that now is the best time for making an investment in South San Francisco property?

Values will never be less and the possibilities of big increase are everywhere within her borders.

Buy and build at once, for the demand for buildings by good tenants is away beyond the supply.

Inquire at the Office of the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company for Information

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent

Office Open Sundays, Bank Building

**NEXT TIME
YOU BAKE---**

USE

CALIFENE

It will make your friends wonder how you get that nice, rich, savory crust they somehow cannot bake. Be generous. Give them the secret. Tell them about Califene, the new shortening that makes every baking day cheerful. Be sure they remember the name Califene, made in South San Francisco and sold everywhere in California.

ASK YOUR DEALER

Manufactured from the purest vegetable oil and selected beef fat in a modern and sanitary plant under the watchful eyes of U. S. Government Inspectors.

Western Meat Company

THE ENTERPRISE

Published every Saturday by the
Enterprise Publishing Co.
E. I. Woodman, Manager.

Office, 312 Linden Avenue. Phone 126
Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter, December 19, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year, in advance.....\$2.00
Six Months " " " " " 1.00
Three Months " " " " " .50

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S TOAST.

The international toast by President Woodrow Wilson, to be offered at the adjournment of the gathering of the nations at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco at noon on closing day, December 4, 1915:

The White House, Washington, D. C.
December 1, 1915.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition:

Which in its conception and successful accomplishment gave striking evidence of the practical genius and artistic taste of America;

Which in its interesting and unusual exhibits afforded impressive illustration of the developments of the arts of peace; and

Which in its motive and object was eloquent of the new spirit which is to unite east and west and make all the world partners in the common enterprises of progress and humanity.

WOODROW WILSON,
President of the United States.

Disappointed
Bachelors
?

HUNDREDS ARE EXCUSED FROM CORPORATION TAX

Sacramento, Dec. 2.—The state tax exemption board, which organized yesterday for the purpose of considering the applications from public service corporations and other concerns for exemption from the payment of a corporation license tax, held its first business session to-day and granted several hundred exemptions and denied seventeen. Among the corporations which are declared exempt from such taxation are the railroads, banks and insurance companies which are now paying the state tax under tax amendment No. 1.

The board made a rule that all public service corporations which neglected to file petitions for exemption, automatically will be exempted by the board if they now are paying the state corporation tax.

Those corporations which are not in the public service list probably will be required to pay notwithstanding applications for exemption.

GRACE CHURCH.

Services for the Second Sunday in Advent.

Sunday school, 10 a. m.
Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock.

Tuesday.

Evening prayer at 7:45 o'clock, with brief address.
All are welcome.

The address by the Rev. Thomas Parker Boyd on the subject of the Emmanuel movement has been set for January 8, 1916.

The Bazaar a Success.

Grace Church Guild Bazaar closed with a splendid evening. An unusually fine program of music and entertaining attractions was provided. It was a good time for everybody. The bazaar was a thorough success.

SAN BRUNO M. E. CHURCH.

Dr. Stephens will preach in the morning, when communion service will be observed.

In the evening, Rev. Alfred Brunt of Berkeley, pastor of the Christian Church, will preach.

Sunday school, 10 a. m.
Preaching, 11 a. m.
Junior League, Tuesday, 3:30 p. m.
Miss Crowhall, M. E. deaconess, superintendent.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH

Rev. Alfred Brunt of Berkeley, pastor of the Christian Church, will deliver a sermon at 11 a. m. to-morrow immediately after the Sunday school, at which he will also be present.

The subject for Sunday evening by the pastor at 7:30 o'clock will be, "Salt and Civilization." All are cordially invited to attend.

Sunday school, 10 a. m.
Epworth League, 6:45 p. m.
Preaching service, 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 7:30 o'clock.
Junior League, Wednesday afternoon, 4 o'clock. Miss Ivy Wilkinson, superintendent.
Thos. A. Atkinson, pastor.

On last Sunday evening at the St. Paul M. E. Church the Rev. R. K. Atkinson, the son of the pastor, who is the director of the Sag Harbor Social Center of the Russell Sage Foundation, spoke to a large congregation.

The people enjoyed the occasion fully, as was evinced by the many enthusiastic expressions of appreciation.

The address outlined the great work being done by the Russell Sage Foundation or social center.

Thanksgiving harvest home festival held on November 22d at Guild Hall under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's M. E. Church, was in every respect a pronounced success.

The program was greatly enjoyed by the large gathering which crowded every part of the hall.

Solos were given by Alex James, Messrs. Joseph Walker and Roscoe Corley and Mrs. Charles Young; select reading by Miss Ivy Wilkinson.

The special feature of the evening was a class exercise by eight girls, entitled "Grandma's Rose Jar." Eight colored costumes represented the variety of roses. In the exercises, sweet and tender sentiments were expressed.

At the close a large variety and many articles were auctioned off by Roscoe Corley, who kept the company well in hand with voice and humor. All the articles were sold and a neat sum realized.

The Ladies' Aid is to be sincerely congratulated for its enterprise and loyalty.

SAN MATEO COUNTY NOTES

L. P. Behrens of the First National Bank of Redwood City, who went to the Red Cross Hospital in San Mateo last week to undergo treatment for rheumatism, has returned to his home. His condition is reported as somewhat improved.

San Mateo county made a splendid showing at the P. P. I. E. poultry exhibit last week. Over 8000 birds from all parts of the United States and Canada were entered. Among the winners from Redwood City were A. J. Welch, M. S. Woodhams, J. A. Folger, W. J. Fox, F. L. Green, G. A. Kreiss, C. W. Hanson, E. J. Talbot and J. J. Graves. The latter was awarded the second grand prize at the show.

Miss A. Vandenbos, graduate of the Conservatory of Music in Brussels, will give music lessons on the piano and harp at Linden Hotel. Advt.

ROYAL THEATRE

Program Week Commencing Sunday, December 5th:

Sunday—Max Figman in "My Best Girl."
Monday—Charles Chaplin in "The Rounders."
Tuesday—Pauline Frederick in "The Eternal City."
Wednesday—Professional tryouts.
Thursday—Edward Ayles in "Ready Money."
Friday—"Neal of the Navy" and "Who Pays" series.
Saturday—Tyrone Power in "Aristocracy."

San Mateo County BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Assets - - \$360,104.32

Loans made on the Monthly Definite Contract Plans, paying in from 5 to 12 years as may be desired, with privilege of partial or total repayment before maturity. No premium or unnecessary expense.
H. W. SCHABERG, Secretary, Redwood City, Cal.

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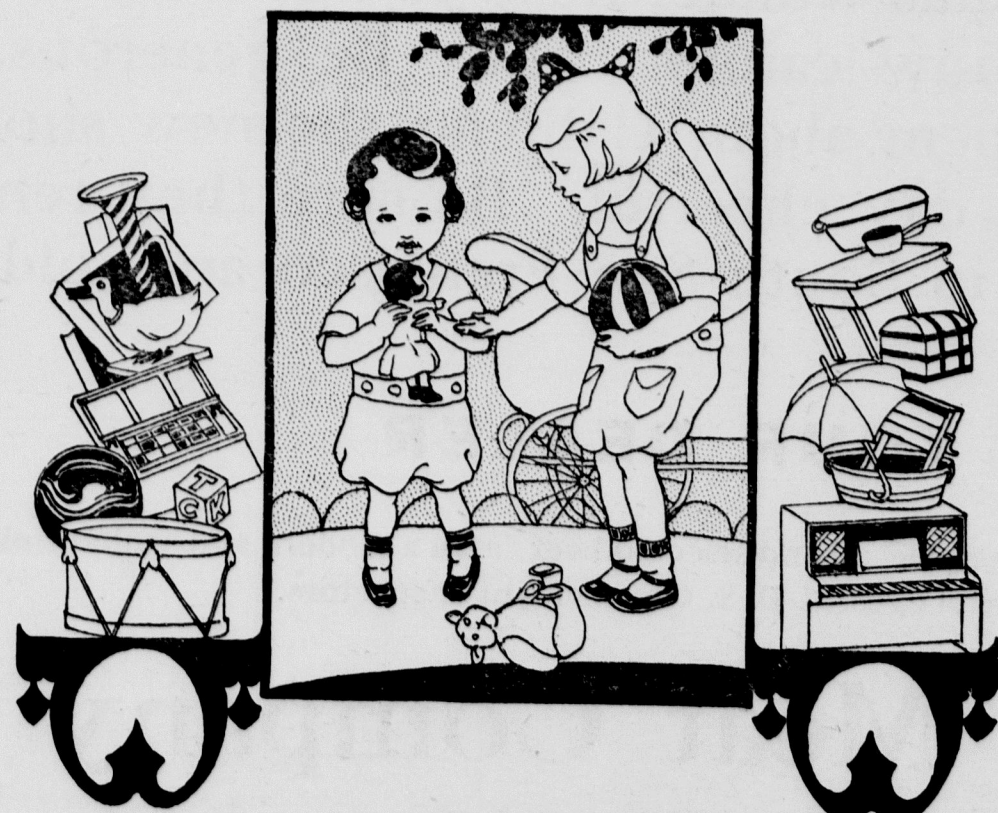
Four-room house, electric lights, bath and gas, plastered, papered, newly painted; on paved street; lot 50x140. A bargain if sold at once. See JOHN F. MAGER Sales Agent Land Company.

Big Bargains For Little Folks

THE children's hour comes when they are brought to this store. We have gone to great trouble to equip this popular department with a full supply of everything desired for and by them.

Clothing for boys and girls, rompers, waists, one and two piece suits, middy costumes, etc. Toys enough here, there are, to make Santa Claus appear like a beginner at his own business. Instructive games that teach them how to think and at the same time amuse them.

Baby carriages, bottles and nipples, bibs, napkin rings and high chairs. Cradles and brass railed beds. Dolls of every imaginable kind and size.



Happiness For the Children.

W. C. SCHNEIDER

227 Grand Avenue

South San Francisco

No Time Lost by Us

EVERY ORDER RUSHED



RELIABILITY ALWAYS

YOUR meals or dinner parties will not be delayed through any failure to deliver meat on time. We work with our eye on the clock.

Beef, lamb, poultry, hams, bacon, also game in season.

LIND'S MARKET

Shop Open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. (closed on Sunday)

First delivery goes east, 8 a. m.; second delivery goes west, 10 a. m.; third delivery goes north, 2 p. m. Free delivery once a day if order is in time as designated.

THE HUB

CHAS. GUIDI, Prop.

We are giving beautiful prizes to our customers for coupons obtained with all purchases of 5 cents or more at our store. On Saturdays double coupons are given away. Low prices for good goods.

313-315 GRAND AVENUE

South San Francisco

Linden Hotel

208 Linden Avenue

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS

MRS. H. J. VANDENBOS

JUST ARRIVED

A Complete Stock of

L. A. CROSSETT AND
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AT SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

San Mateo County - - - Cal.

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Neil Doyle and Wellar A. Stead

(Deputy Coroner)

LOCAL UNDERTAKERS

Phone South San Francisco 219

FRATERNAL DIRECTORY

Francis Drake Lodge, No. 376, F. & A. M., meets at Metropolitan Hall first Friday every month for stated meetings.
W. W. McDonald, Master.
H. F. Mingleford, Secretary.

Tippecanoe Tribe, No. 111, Impd. O. R. M., meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in Metropolitan Hall. Visiting brothers welcome.
Martin Hyland, Sachem.
Daniel Hyland, Chief of Records.

South City Aerie, No. 1473, F. O. E., meets every Tuesday evening in Metropolitan Hall, 8 o'clock.
Geo. E. Kiessling, Worthy President.
M. C. Ferron, Secretary.
Visiting brothers welcome.

South City Lodge, No. 832, L. O. O. M., meets in Metropolitan Hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers welcome.
C. J. Hyde, Dictator.
Henry Veit, Secretary.

Court Violet, No. 1453, Independent Order of Foresters, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in Metropolitan Hall.
Chas. Mercks, Chief Ranger.
Aug. Eliasson, Secretary.

South San Francisco Lodge, No. 850, The Fraternal Brotherhood, meets every second and fourth Mondays in Lodge Hall.
Dora Harder, President.
Clara Broner, Secretary.

San Mateo Lodge, No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' P. and B. A., meets every first and third Monday in the Lodge Hall, at 7:30 p. m.
Peter Lind, President.
J. E. Sullivan, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Phone Main 122W

IVAN W. KEITH, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Office Hours: 2 to 4, 6:30 to 8 p. m.
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J. W. COLEBERD

ATTORNEY AT LAW

South San Francisco, San Mateo County, Cal.

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Office: Kaufmann Building

South San Francisco, San Mateo Co., Cal.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

General Hospital

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YOU Can Add NEW BUSINESS to Your PRESENT BUSINESS by JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

FRATERNAL ORDERS

I. O. F.

(By George W. Hagedorn.)

"Nominations are in order."

Such is the announcement made by the presiding officer of many fraternal organizations throughout the country, which means that nearly 15,000,000 men and women are invited to attend their societies and place before their organization their choice for candidates for election to office who will preside and guide the footsteps of the fraternal world during their term of office.

Think that if members of these organizations were to act, they have it in their power to mold the destinies of the nation, the states and the municipalities, for the reason that in their meeting places they are taught not only the idea of protecting the home, but are taught the true principles of civic betterment. It is the duty of each individual to be at the nomination and election of their officers, to select with great care the members who will have charge of the affairs of their society, for the officers in discharging their obligations have large responsibilities which should be attended to in a businesslike manner, and only members capable of conducting the affairs in such a way should be selected.

Court Violet, No. 1453, Independent Order of Foresters, will hold its nomination and election next Tuesday evening at Metropolitan Hall.

The entertainment and dance committee announces that the sketch to be put on by our local talent has brought out some new actors, who will make the hit of the season. The musical program will prove that South San Francisco has talent that will meet with the approval of the critic.

The Independent Order of Foresters is doing a thriving business throughout the country. A great increase in membership has been gained everywhere. The last statistics give the order 107 per cent solvent in the fraternal insurance world, whereas some of the largest societies have increased their rates almost double. One organization, with a membership of 400,000, to meet the laws of thirty-seven states has got to raise its assessments \$156,000,000 or go out of business.

When joining a fraternal insurance society take the best, and remember the "gold medal" order.

The dispensation closes January 1st. What is better for a Christmas gift than a life policy to the family and sanatoriums, orphanages and hospitals for protection?

DISTRICT ATTORNEY PUTS AN
END TO THE PUNCH BOARDS

District Attorney Swart has issued a statement declaring that the so-called "punch boards" which have been in common use at cigar stores throughout the county must be removed at once. All persons found with "punch boards" in their possession after December 1, 1915, will subject themselves to arrest.

District Attorney Swart's statement follows:

"It has come to my attention that numerous so-called 'punch boards' are being distributed over San Mateo county. Such boards, as they are described to me, are in violation of section 330A of the penal code. Young boys are rather generally taking chances on these boards, and I find that a few persons running these boards have devised a scheme of selling chances on money.

"In one portion of the county the introduction of the 'punch board' has given rise to an effort to reinstate the slot machine. As a result, it becomes imperative that the so-called 'punch boards' be removed from the county at once.

"Persons having 'punch boards' or similar devices in their possession after December 1, 1915, will subject themselves to arrest."

A few improved lots on Grand avenue for sale at a bargain. South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company. See John F. Mager, Sales Agent.

NIPPON MENACE IS
GROWING MORE ACUTE
SAYS SENATOR PHELAN

United States Senator James D. Phelan of San Francisco says the menace of Japan on the Pacific coast is growing daily more acute. In an interview at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, last week, while on his way to Washington, Senator Phelan declared the need of adequate preparation for defense is felt more keenly on the Pacific slope than in any other sections of the country, as the Japanese menace is more thoroughly understood and appreciated there.

Senator Phelan said:

"Eastern people should not underestimate the menace of the Japanese. By its insidious methods Japan is seeking entrance for its people into the United States on terms of equality. What they particularly seek is a lodgment upon our western coast. This is our problem, and we as Californians are entitled to speak.

"The Japanese cannot be allowed to feel that he can come to California and enjoy the rights of citizenship in our land. That means the abandonment of California as an American state.

"The Japanese do not assimilate and make a homogeneous population. They have ability—which may be regarded as a compliment—of driving our own farmers and orchardists off the soil. These are the men who enjoy a higher standard of living, who bear the obligations of family life and civic duty and who in any crisis of our country's affairs will bear arms in its defense.

"We have kept them out in large numbers in recent years by so-called 'gentlemen's agreement' with Japan. But there are now 70,000 Japanese in California. Their women keep coming in through the device known as 'picture brides.' They multiply very rapidly, so that in any event we will soon have a large native Japanese population, which we shall try to take care of in good faith.

"Japan is a young, powerful and aggressive nation. We should convince it that our attitude is one of self-preservation and involves no offense. At the same time we should strengthen our military and naval position in order that our weakness may not invite attack."

Disappointed
Bachelors
?

Shronk stopped his motor car at a desolate cross-roads and yelled to a farmer who lay on a cart of fertilizer: "Hey, Cornsilk, is this the way to Croydon?"

The farmer raised himself from the fertilizer in astonishment. "By heck, stranger, how did you know my name was Cornsilk?" he asked.

"I guessed it," said the motorist. "Then, by heck," said the farmer, as he drove off, "guess your way to Croydon."

THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL
HAS RETURNED TO
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Surveyor-General W. S. Kingsbury has returned to Washington, D. C., where he will remain during the coming session of congress in order to secure remedial legislation necessary to clear up the school lieu land controversy which has been pending for several years between the state and the federal government. He has secured the promise of assistance from Secretary of the Interior Lane and believes the time is not far distant when the state can give title to the lands now held by some 2100 people, many of whom have been settlers upon the land for years.

This is not the first effort General Kingsbury has made to settle the controversy between the state and the federal government. Shortly after his election to office some nine years ago he started his campaign against the land manipulators whom he believed were standing in the way of a settlement. This fight was carried through several sessions of the state legislature and through the supreme court, each time ending in a victory for Kingsbury.

In 1912 General Kingsbury caused to be introduced in congress a bill which would have removed all doubt as to the authority of the secretary of the interior to convey the lands to the state and thereby giving the state the right to patent said lands to her citizens who are entitled to same. This bill had the indorsement of the secretary of the interior as well as the different committees of congress to which it was referred. Certain land manipulators, however, were able to secure the defeat of the bill during the last few days of the session after it had been placed upon the unanimous-consent file.

General Kingsbury has announced his intention to remain in Washington until the desired legislation is secured and the land listed to the state by the department of the interior. Before leaving he again stated that it will not be necessary for any state applicant to engage so-called land attorneys to secure the approval of their lands by the department, regardless of the fact that a number of them have spread the impression abroad that listing of this land could be secured only by employing them at fees amounting to more than the original purchase price of the land. General Kingsbury, however, is desirous of the aid of any person interested who can assist him in the passage of this bill.

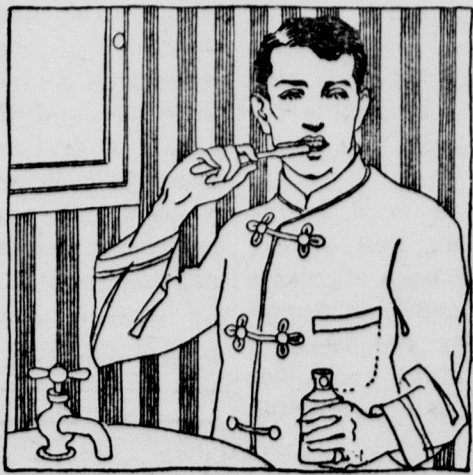
LOCAL REALTY TRANSFERS.

South City Lot Company to Edlef Petersen—Lots 24 and 25, block "V," and lot 37, block "A," Peck's Subdivision of South San Francisco.

South City Lot Company to William Proud—Lot 22, block "U," Peck's Subdivision of South San Francisco.

TOOTH BRUSHES
AND POWDERS

YOU can do as much harm with poor tooth powders and brushes as you can do good with those of the proper sort. Consult us to learn the most beneficial things in this line. Our powders are devoid of the injurious grit that harms the teeth and we can provide brushes that do not hurt the gums. Mouth washing solutions that cleanse and refresh. Prices reasonable. We have all the well known trade mark productions. Also our own tooth powder.



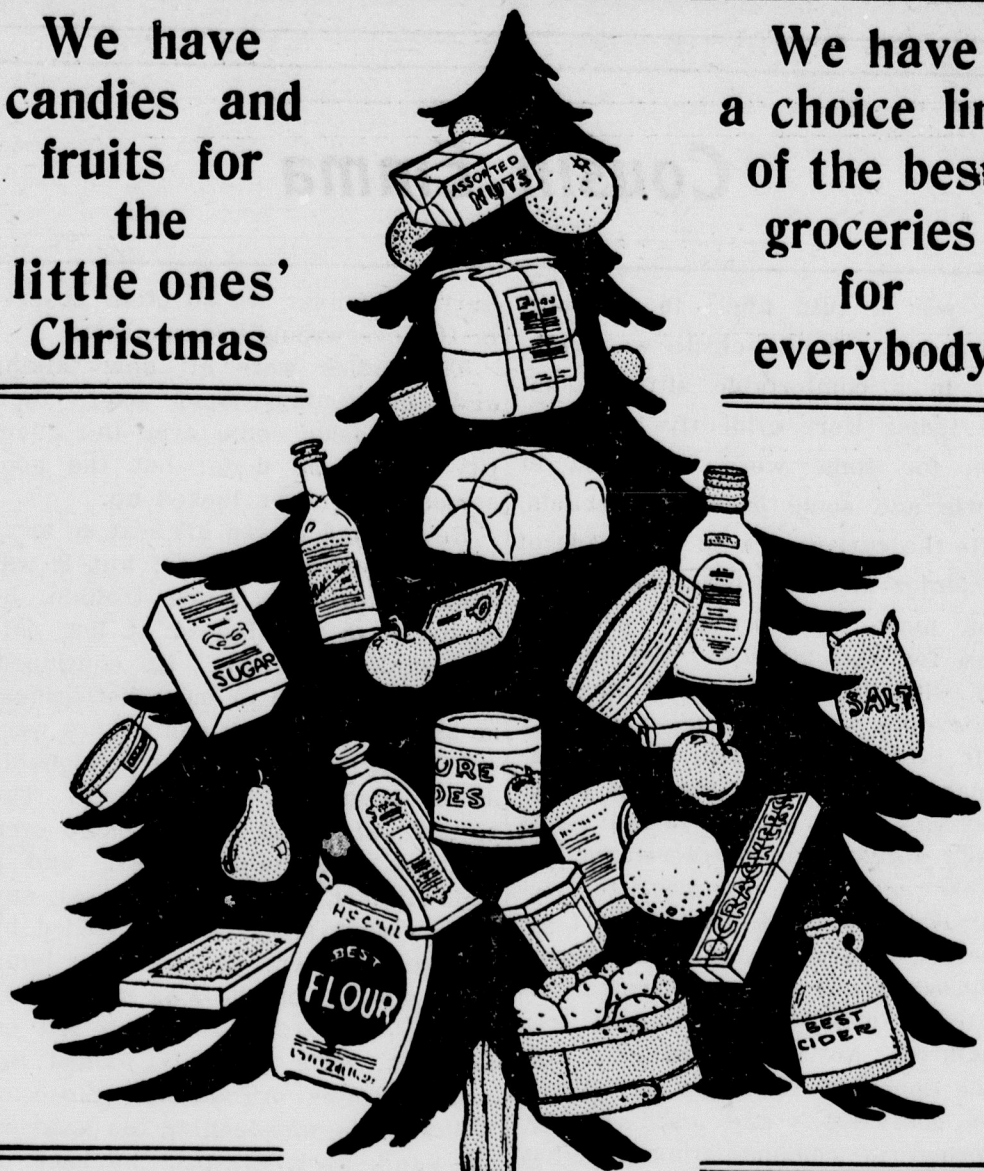
HAVE THOSE JEWELS, PEARLY TEETH!
PENINSULA DRUG CO.

Drugs and Stationery

South San Francisco

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candies and
fruits for
the
little ones'
Christmas

We have
a choice line
of the best
groceries
for
everybody



Give us a
chance to help
you with
that
Christmas
dinner

We have laid
in a special line
of goods for
the holiday
trade



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Fancy Groceries and General Merchandise
PAINTS AND OILS
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There Are Lots of
Ways to Buy Lots

but the best way is to consult with a responsible concern that gives you the best value for your investment. Real estate is the best investment you can make. We can show you property that is in line for biggest rise in values in shortest time. Own your own home.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM & CO.
Real Estate and Fire Insurance
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**ALWAYS
ON THE
JOB**

**TO DO
YOUR
PLUMBING** **IN
ALL ITS
BRANCHES**

LEAKING and broken pipes or loose joints have cost large sums of money that readily could have been saved with a little attention. Escaping gas runs your meter just as when you are using lights, and dripping water from faucets, pipes or joints is another costly form of waste. Tinsmith work and steam fitting done.

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Sanitary Plumbing and Gasfitting
379 Grand Ave., South San Francisco, Cal.

CIGAR STAND
MANUEL MONIZE, Prop.
First-class brands of CIGARS and TOBACCOS always on hand. 222 1/2 Grand avenue.

For Sale—Good old papers, 15 cents per hundred. Apply this office. Adv.

**Expert Hair Cutting, Hot
Baths, Razors Honed**

—AT—

METROPOLITAN BARBER SHOP

Cousin Emma

It was a cold night in January, and a large family circle was gathered in a comfortable sitting-room. The ladies were evidently in deshabille, for some were enveloped in shawls and some in winter jackets, while the curl-papers on the heads of the junior members betokened something more than ordinary preparations for the morrow. An elderly lady with the unmistakable air of a fashionable woman occupied an easy chair beside the hearth, and a gentleman of middle age read his paper opposite. The storm without was raging fiercely, but in the warm and closely curtained chamber its violence was unheeded. An air of taste appeared to pervade the female circle gathered around the large work-table, on which nearly all the costly materials that are used in ladies' wardrobes appeared mixed up in "admirable confusion," and each seemed absorbed in consummating the gay pile of finery that lay before her. Though the fire was blazing brightly, yet the outer rim of the circle was cold—at least, the slender and thinly attired girl that sat with her back to the door seemed to feel it so, for every now and then a shudder filled her whole frame, and for a minute her slight fingers would relax; but she would soon recover and again her needle was plied with the wonted assiduity of a perfect seamstress.

Silence had settled over the chamber—a certain omen of intense application where several girls are gathered together—when suddenly a man's step was heard approaching, and then every hand was suspended and every head raised.

"Go quick, Kate, and tell Robert that we are engaged—busy; tell him there is a fire in the parlor," said the elderly lady, with an air of chagrin on her handsome features. But ere the lively little Kate could bound to the door, her brother Robert's hand was on the lock.

"Go back—go back, we are all so busy—there is a fire in the parlor—mamma says you must not come in, the girls are trying on their dresses." But Robert only gave a slight tap on the rosy cheek of the messenger, as he came forward to the fire and drew a chair beside his father. A quick glance was exchanged between one of the ladies at the table and her mother, but no further notice was taken of the intrusion, and as an animated conversation was carried on by Mr. Bell and his son, the look of anxiety faded from his mother's brow, and the girls occasionally broke forth in those sportive satires that are natural to young people. Kate especially was in high glee, and watched with eager interest, as she covered cord for her sister, the progress made by the young seamstress in the completion of a dress.

"Oh! Gabrielle, you will look divine in your new dress," exclaimed Kate; "only see—Miss Durand could not give it a more elegant finish. See, mamma, it looks exactly like those made by Madame Gaubert, the French mantua maker, and she would not make it for less than a pound. Now, you see I was right when I begged you to employ Emma."

Mrs. Bell rose, and was examining the newly finished dress with an air of scrutinizing severity, while the girls held their work suspended to hear their mother's opinion.

"It is very well done, certainly," said Mrs. Bell; "better than I expected from your appearance. If it fits well I shall give you a great deal of work."

All this time the girl had sat, while Mrs. Bell examined and re-examined every stitch and fold with minuteness, as if the words fell on her ear without conveying any definite meaning. Her cheeks were deadly pale and her lips compressed. At length she spoke, and the low melody of her voice attracted Robert's attention at once.

"Please, ma'am, will you let me finish it—it is very late, and my mother is alone," and with a nervous sort of impatience, she grasped the dress the moment Mrs. Bell had resigned it, and continued to sew on the trimmings with that trembling,

hurried manner we so often observe in the overwrought seamstress.

The ladies were all now talking and exclaiming—some over their finished tasks, some over the quantity yet to be done; but the poor sewing girl never looked up.

Robert had moved his seat so as to gain a view of her face; but it was hardly worth so much trouble, he thought, as he glanced at her pale and sunken features. He continued, however, to gaze in mere listlessness as his lovely mother and sisters were examining and discussing fashionable attire preparing for a party. The rattling of a hail shower came even to that comfortable retreat, and a sudden start, a pause, a bent ear, and then a deep sigh, were unheeded by all except Robert. A large tear hung for a moment on the long silken lash of the seamstress, and then fell on the silk. She suddenly looked up, and her eyes encountered those of Robert. He was leaning his head on his hand, as it grasped the back of the chair, and was watching the poor girl. It might be there was compassion in his glance, for she did not withdraw her eyes until they filled with tears; and then, hastily brushing them away, she meekly bent her head and resumed her task.

"This is a terrible night," said Mr. Bell. "I often think, when we are all sitting in warmth and comfort, of the poor creatures who are bereft of both—though, indeed, our parish above all others, I believe, cares for the poor; but still there is much suffering in the world." And as he said this, the rich merchant stirred the fire.

"Father," said Robert, "when I was a little fellow we used to have a sister of yours visit us with a little girl—a sweet child—what became of her?"

"Dead," said the father—"dead to us."

"Do you mean she died?"

"Yes, I think she is dead."

"But you are not certain?"

"Yes, pretty certain."

"Of what, my dear?" interposed Mrs. Bell.

"I hope," said Mrs. Bell, drawing her still fine person to its loftiest height. "I hope, Robert, you can find more respectable relations to talk about than those who wilfully disgraced themselves and all connected with them."

"I was not aware, mother, that there was any disgrace attached to my aunt," replied Robert. "I only remember a beautiful, tearful face that used to look very sad, and a little, gentle girl. I had almost forgotten her; indeed, I have not thought of her for years."

"There was no disgrace attached to your aunt, Robert," said Mr. Bell very calmly. "She was imprudent—very imprudent—in marrying a very poor fellow—a sailor; that was all."

"That was all!" echoed Mrs. Bell. "Well, if it was not disgrace enough to have a common sailor for a husband, and have him die in a hospital and then to live on charity, I don't know what you call disgrace." And she glanced toward her daughters.

"I am afraid she found the bread of charity very bitter," said Mr. Bell; "for she left my protection and wandered away into the country, and though I often inquired, I could never discover her retreat—until a few years ago I saw the death of a person of the same name and age in the papers."

"It is strange," said Robert, musingly, "how absence loosens the ties of relationship. Mamma has a brother, only fifty miles off, whom we never saw, and I may meet the pretty girl I used to play with and never recognize her as my cousin."

"Fashion," said the old gentleman, somewhat bitterly, "is a worse enemy than absence to family relationships. Mrs. Bell could afford to entertain half a dozen country cousins in the face of all her aristocratic acquaintances now, because she is in a circle where her claims to station and influence are fully acknowledged; and the mother of Gabrielle might go a-shopping with the veriest rustic. But twenty years ago I was not rich,

and she was not the mother of a belle, nor the mistress of a fashionable establishment, but only wanted to be, and therefore she did not cultivate such of her family relationships as were only respectable—not brilliant."

Mrs. Bell was again absorbed in the fitting of Gabrielle's dress, for the seamstress had finished her task and was assisting to array that lovely young woman in it during the conversation.

"But yours, father, were very respectable?" said Robert.

"Yes," replied Mr. Bell, "I have relations whom I esteem very much; but my poor sister and myself were orphans, and ought to have been doubly bound to each other; and yet it so happened that I was not able to contribute to her happiness, and we both sought it by very different paths. I early learned to depend on myself, and my close application to business made me rich, but it left me no time to keep up an intercourse with relations who never put themselves to any trouble to seek me, and now I have so large a family of my own it does not signify."

By this time the different dresses had been tried and pronounced au fait, and the trembling girl was placing over her shoulders the worn and faded shawl that was to be her sole protector from the tempest.

Robert suddenly recollected an engagement, and withdrew while Mrs. Bell was settling with the seamstress, and, as she worked very cheap, that lady engaged her to do several other pieces of work after the holiday season was over.

"It is late," said Mr. Bell; "had not the young woman better stay over night?"

"If she chooses," said Mrs. Bell, indifferently.

"Oh, no—thank you, sir"; and the soft, low voice almost made Mr. Bell start. "Oh, no; my mother is ill."

And as she spoke she looked up, and her dark eyes were wet with tears. She curtsied as she disappeared from the door, and Mr. Bell—too well used to the traces to offer himself as an escort, unless it had been at the suggestion of his better half—could not help sighing as he saw the poor girl, unprotected child of poverty, leave his door to brave insult and impertinence, and the pettings of the pitiless storm.

"Only think how cheap! Such a beautiful dress made for three shillings!" said Mrs. Bell.

"Yes, indeed," said her daughters; "and it has as complete an air of fashion as if made by Madame Gaubert herself."

"Ah, girls, that is the way to save money," said Mrs. Bell. "I can afford to give five pounds to the subscription Mrs. Howard is getting up for some charity, because I have been so economical in getting your dresses made at home. But not a word, mind, Kate, to any one that we made them."

"But where is Robert?" said Gabrielle.

"Gone to the theatre, I believe," replied Mr. Bell.

"I am so glad he has gone before that poor girl went," said Mrs. Bell. "One is obliged to be so careful with these strange seamstresses, and Robert has such odd notions of chivalry that I dare say he would have thought himself delighted to walk through the streets with her because it is dark and late. And then to bring up his aunt Mary before a stranger! I declare, if Robert were not so steady a business man, and had not so good a prospect of being a rich merchant, I should be afraid his romance would lead him into some vulgar connection."

"Robert's heart is as good as his head is sound," said Mr. Bell, "and I am sure it would have been a greater reproach to his manhood than degradation to his gentility not to have protected that poor child home, for she looked modest and sorrowful. Who is she, pray?"

"Some poor sewing girl I engaged to help the girls make their new dresses," replied Mrs. Bell.

"It is a dreadful storm for a poor girl to brave alone."

"Poor people are used to exposure," she answered.

When the seamstress came down the stairs and opened the door, the violence of the tempest caused her to shrink back aghast; but some recollection nerved her to make the attempt, and she walked down the

steps. The moment her feet touched the sleety pavement she fell. In an instant a strong arm raised her, and a gentle voice whispered, "I am Robert Bell; I am come to see you safe to your mother."

There was a frank honesty in the voice that reassured the frightened girl, and as he led her through the piercing sleet, down the deserted streets, she clung trembling to his firm arm while her heart swelled with varying emotions. They had silently threaded several streets, and were turning into an obscure part of the town, when he said:

"You spoke of your mother. Have you no other parent?"

She replied she had none.

"How, then, could you leave your sick mother?"

The girl replied calmly, in that peculiar tone of melody: "That I might procure the means of prolonging her life, and nothing short of so sacred a purpose would have given me resolution to enter your father's doors." "And why so dislike our home?" said Robert.

"Then you do not know me?" inquired his companion, turning her face full on him. The glare of the gaslight that instant fell on her pallid features, and the truth flashed on Robert.

"What!" he exclaimed, "you are not my cousin Emma?"

It was indeed so; and after the first moments of surprise were over, she resumed:

"I recollected you, Robert, though I had forgotten the features of your sisters; but your mother's stern frown I could never forget. When we were left destitute your father offered us an asylum under his roof, and two years we were playmates. A kind aunt of my mother's had lost her husband about that time, and wrote for us to come and live with her. I think your mother was very glad, for I remember she gave me many presents when I went away, and kissed me, and said I was too pretty to be a safe inmate. I suppose I was pretty then; but if she could have foreseen the exceeding beauty of Gabrielle, she could not have feared these poor, pale features. As I looked on her lovely figure as she stood before the mirror to-night, and then glanced at my own, I could scarcely forbear smiling at the remark made so very long ago by your mother."

Robert did not forbear smiling, but to a very different cause than jealousy of Gabrielle's charms did he attribute his mother's caution.

"Then you are indeed my little cousin Emma, so long, so hopelessly regretted—the theme of so many boyish dreams! No wonder your voice sounded like long-forgotten music. But what became of my aunt? I used to love her so dearly."

"We went to live with my aunt, and she sent me to school, and then she had me taught dressmaking, lest at any time I might be reduced as my poor mother had been. She was independent, but her property was all in a private bank; and then came the news that the bank was broken, and everything my dear aunt had in the world was gone, except her furniture. I was happy to pay back one debt of gratitude, and for a year I made dresses and we lived very happily; but some people persuaded my aunt to come to town and try to get back some of her money. We came. The vexation and disappointment soon brought on a fever. The lawyers took large fees and did nothing. We were daily exhausting our little stock, when, just as we were preparing to go back, my aunt died. This shock deprived my mother of her little remaining strength. I dared not leave her alone to seek work until absolute want compelled me. I heard that

your mother required a seamstress, and was engaged by her."

"Emma, your mother was wrong," said Robert. "My father has a warm heart, and had he known of her destitution—"

"He would have given her money," interrupted Emma. But the heart demanded something beside the glittering gold. I feel to-day that I could not receive aid from my aunt or cousins."

They were now at Emma's door, and, the hour being late, Robert took his leave—not, however, before he had solicited her permission to call on the ensuing day. He went home, agitated by the strange occurrences of the evening, and in vain he tried to sleep; but slumber fled from his eyelids, and when at length he sank into forgetfulness, he dreamed for his cousin.

The visits of Robert to Emma soon became of daily occurrence. Her amiability and accomplishments might have fascinated even a more exacting person than that young man. He finally grew sensible that his happiness depended on making Emma his wife. Nor would she, he thought, frown on his suit. Before, however, he openly declared himself to her, he mentioned his intentions to his parents, and then for the first time revealed to them their relationship to Emma. His mother stormed—as he had expected she would—and declared she would never consent that a son of hers should throw away his prospects and disgrace himself by such an alliance. But his father spoke up boldly.

"My son," he said, "you did wrong in not telling me this before. I would have been a second parent to Emma if she was deserving; and if she is so you have my consent to wed her. Better ally yourself to worth than to folly—even though the one be poor and the other rich. For my part, I can see no disgrace, but honor, in your marrying Emma."

The wedding according took place; but not until after the death of Emma's mother. The light of happiness and returning health had changed the once pale, thin face of Emma to a countenance of transcendent loveliness, and even Mrs. Bell was proud of the beauty of her new daughter.

Years have passed since then, nor has Robert ever had cause to regret his choice. He and Emma are patterns of domestic felicity.

Lazy Tropical Laborers.

The most considerate employers of tropical labor agree with the most inconsiderate in saying that in general it is useless to attempt to spur the natives by any motive beyond the actual demands of food and shelter. Kindness and consideration on the part of the employer undoubtedly promote faithfulness, but they seem rarely to arouse ambition or energy.

It is literally true in Guatemala, for instance, that the more a native is paid the less he will work. If one day's pay will buy two days' food he will work half the time; if the pay is increased so that one day's pay will buy food for three days he will work one-third of the time. The experiment has been tried again and again, and there is practically universal agreement as to its result.—Professor Ellsworth Huntington in Journal of Race Development.

Remarkable Memories.

Thomas Fuller could write verbatim another man's sermon after hearing it only once, says the London Chronicle, and could do the same with as many as 500 words in an unknown tongue after hearing them twice, which reminds one also of "Memory" Thompson, who, among other remarkable feats, could repeat from memory the name of every shop in the Strand in proper order.

COTTAGES

FOR SALE OR RENT

APPLY TO

South San Francisco Land & Improvement Co

CHIEF ADVANTAGES OF CONCRETE ROADS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Concrete roads have shown a marked increase in popularity during the past five years, according to the road building specialists of the United States department of agriculture. In 1909 there were 364,000 square yards of such roads in the United States, while for 1914 the amount is estimated as 19,200,000 square yards.

The durability of concrete roads has not been proved by actual practice because there are no very old pavements as yet in existence, but from the condition of those which have undergone several years' service, it seems probable that they will be found to wear well.

The principal advantages of concrete pavements which have led to their increased popularity are:

Durability under ordinary traffic conditions.

A smooth, even surface offering little resistance.

Absence of dust and ease with which it may be cleaned.

Comparatively small cost of maintenance until renewals are necessary.

Availability as a base for another type of surface if desirable.

Attractive appearance.

On the other hand, concrete as a road surface is noisy under horse traffic, and has a tendency to crack. Unless these cracks are cared for at once, they lead to rapid deterioration of the adjacent pavement and finally require difficult repair work.

In the past efforts have frequently been made to overcome these objections to a certain degree by covering the concrete pavement with a bituminous wearing surface. At the present time, the specialists in the department of agriculture hold that cannot be economically justified, although it is possible that future investigation may change the situation in this respect. In the present state of road science, however, it seems that where traffic conditions are such that a bituminous surface on a concrete road is practicable, a bituminous surface macadam road would be equally practicable and certainly cheaper. Where traffic which is too heavy for macadam road uses a bituminous concrete road, the bituminous surface is likely to give way and the uneven manner in which it fails tends to produce excessive wear on portions of the concrete. For a successful concrete road, hardness, toughness and uniformity are the most essential qualities. These can be secured to a great extent by care in the selection of the constituent materials and the proportions in which they are mixed. Simple specifications are included in the bulletin, No. 249, Portland cement pavements for country roads. These specifications are believed to typify the best engineering practice as it has been developed up to this time. They cover such points as materials, grading, subgrade and construction.

The cement, it is said, should always conform to some standard specifications for Portland cement, such as those issued by the United States bureau of standards or the American society for testing materials. The sand should not contain more than 3 per cent of foreign material, and sand with more coarse than fine grains is to be preferred. The coarse aggregate may consist of either crushed stone or gravel. In either case it is very desirable that the coarse aggregate be well graded in size between proper limits.

The proportion of cement to the sand and coarse aggregate combined should not be less than about 1 to 5, and the proportion of sand to coarse aggregate not less than 1½ to 3, nor greater than 2 to 3. A useful formula when gravel is used as coarse aggregate is 1 part of cement to 1½ parts of sand to 3 parts of gravel. When crushed stone is used, 1½ parts of sand may be substituted in place of 1½ parts.

Ordinarily from one-third to one-half of the total cost of constructing a concrete pavement is for labor after the materials are delivered. This emphasizes the importance of efficient organization and proper equipment. Failure to take these factors into

consideration frequently results in adding from 10 to 20 per cent to the cost of a concrete pavement.

The most economical method is to have the work of mixing and placing the concrete as nearly continuous as practicable. The work should be planned with a primary view of keeping the mixer going full time. The drainage structures, the grading and the subgrade should, therefore, be completed well in advance of the mixer and provision made for obtaining all of the necessary materials without delay. A common error is the failure to make adequate provision for delivering water on the work, and the amount which a given stream is capable of supplying is frequently overestimated.

HOLLAND NOW HAS BOUNDARY OF WIRE

Amsterdam.—The barbed wire boundary between Holland and her neighbors, Germany and Belgium, presents a remarkable picture at some points, where it bisects farmhouses, towns, or cuts straight across the platform of frontier railway stations.

In one place the street is divided, so that Dutch and German shops face each other across barriers of barbed wire. On the farther side runs a street railway, which is in Germany. Separated from the tracks by a high wire fence, there runs a strip twelve feet wide which is neutral ground. Then comes another fence, and the narrow bit of road and pavement beyond are in Holland. At each street corner are narrow openings to allow passage from one country to the other, sentries of each country standing careful guard on either side. It is the main street of a busy town, and the ordinary town life flows back and forth, while little Dutch boys talk to the German boys through the meshes. Down this street, at the beginning of the war, the Dutch population watched four days and nights the German army marching south into Belgium.

A Bisected Existence.

All the villages on the frontier lead a confusedly bisected existence, a belt of barbed wire, as it were, separating their heads from their feet. In these places the work of the Dutch sentries is mainly to search the people who pass, lest they carry in or out illicit merchandise. The German guards are mostly concerned with keeping a lookout for deserters or able-bodied Belgians who seek to escape from German rule. At a few points the German side of the barbed wire fence is further protected by wires carrying electric current, and searchlights play up and down the line during the night.

In the towns which are bisected by the boundary line there are contrasts which strike the observer immediately. All soldiers on one side of the line are in one type of uniform, while in the other half of the town there are just as many soldiers, but of course in different dress. The sentry boxes on one side are red, white and blue, on the other side they are red, white and black.

A Belgian Town in Holland.

Part of the town of Baarle-Hertog is Belgian, but it is saved from German occupation, owing to the fact that it is entirely surrounded by Dutch territory—a little Belgian island in the middle of Holland. There is no need of sentries here, and there is no wire to mark the invisible frontier which runs through the middle of the main streets. From here to the real frontier one travels over a well-paved roadway which is Dutch, while the ditch at the side is Belgian. At the railway station, which is Baarle in Holland and Wieldre in Germany, the frontier runs straight through the ticket office and out across the platforms on either side. A line of colored tiling on the floor marks the boundary, and the words "Nederland" and "Belgique" are set into the concrete on either side. On both platforms the sentries of the two countries face each other at a distance of a yard or so apart.

"When you found you didn't have your fare, did the conductor make you get off and walk?" asked the inquisitive man.

"Only get off," responded the literal one. "He didn't seem to care whether I walked or sat down."

VERY LONG LIVED

"Mirandy," said her aunt, Miss Quackenbos, "I don't see any reason why you and Dan Perkins shouldn't be married at once instead of waitin' for me to git out o' the way and—leave you what I got. I tell you what I'll do. I'm an old woman and not likely to live the year out. Dr. Baldwin says there isn't a sound organ in my shriveled old body. If you and Dan are certain you're goin' to get my property you'll feel more like gettin' married than if you're not. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

"I'll leave you property worth \$10,000 on condition that you take care o' me for the few months I have to live. You bind yourselves to give me \$500 a year. The money is invested at that, so you'll not be out a cent, and when I'm buried you'll have the whole thing."

Dan had a salary of \$1200 a year, but with nothing laid up he had declined to marry Miranda, who had nothing, until he should make some accumulation. This offer of the aunt gave him courage, and the pair, having taken over the property and signed a bond to pay Mrs. Quackenbos \$500 a year as long as she lived, were married. A part of the estate was the dwelling in which the old woman lived. Being too large for her, she moved out to spend the rest of her days with a sister, and the bridal couple moved in.

Now, this was an excellent arrangement. It gave the young couple a confidence they would not otherwise have felt. But they were prevented from making any use of the property until it was unincumbered by the annuity. Dan was disposed to refrain from encroaching upon the estate, but Miranda needed this and needed that, and when her husband objected she would say that her aunt was getting worse every day and surely couldn't live the month out. Then Dan would yield and the desired articles would be bought.

But the old lady didn't die. After lying supposedly at the point of death for a long while she suddenly got out of bed and seemed more chipper than ever. Indeed she announced that she was disinclined to mope and was going to start a chicken farm. This she did in a small way, and the interest she took in it improved her health amazingly.

Meanwhile Mr. and Mrs. Perkins were having a hard time to get on. The Quackenbos property gave them no income and had been an inducement to spend money that did not come in, as had been expected. Children came to them, and it seemed the more children and the older and more experienced they grew the more vigorous the old lady became. Of course they could not object to her remaining alive, but she spoke to them on the subject thus:

"Reckon you two think I'm goin' to live forever. It ain't my fault. I don't want to hang on any longer. I'm ready to go any time. After all, it won't do you any harm. You're economizin' at a time when you ought to economize, and you'll reap the benefit of it all after I'm gone."

Then the couple would look at each other and sigh, knowing that their debts had already nearly eaten up the whole expected property.

The old lady hung on till the Perkins' debts exactly balanced the \$10,000 they had taken in exchange for the annuity. Then she died. They paid the funeral expenses—\$300—which left them in debt by that amount.

Considering how unfortunate they had been in the old lady's living so long, they behaved very well. Indeed, they did not blame her. They blamed themselves for having drawn upon the property before they possessed it. They not only refrained from accusing Miss Quackenbos from designedly drawing them into a trap, but spoke kindly of her both in the domestic circle and to others.

Having buried the old lady, they put the property they had taken from her in the market to sell to pay their debts. Then one day they went to her quarters to remove to their house the few belongings she had left. Among these articles they brought away a tin box. It was locked, and they did not find the key, but since there seemed to be something in it Dan pried it open. Within they found

a bundle of papers and passbooks. Miranda opened one of the books and found that it showed credit at a savings bank of \$937.56. Then she opened another, and it showed a credit of \$2742.18. A third more than doubled these two together.

Dan unfolded a document, which proved to be a deed to a dwelling, and another to a business block. All this property was in Miss Quackenbos' name. The Perkins couple began to open their eyes. The old lady had evidently possessed more property than she had conveyed to them. But who had inherited what these vouchers stood for?

They began to empty the box in a search for a will. Passbooks, deeds, certificates of stock and bonds were picked out and strewed the floor. Then Miranda, running over the indorsements on a bundle of papers, exclaimed:

"Here it is. Last will and testament!"

Unfolding the paper with trembling hands, she cried:

"To my beloved niece, Miranda Quackenbos Perkins."—By Louise B. Cummings.

At Night in Africa.

Stewart Edward White, writing in the American Magazine on lion adventures, comments as follows on the ravages of wild animals in Africa after nightfall:

"We spent the short evening each in his own fashion. I in my canvas chair smoking, the men squatted on their heels around their tiny fires eating quantities of meat and cornmeal. Outside our little dome of light the night businesses of the feldt went forward. Only the most formidable or the most insignificant creatures raised their voices except in alarm or warning. Lions roared; insects hummed and chirped. Out there in the dark was a different world from that in which we moved so freely during the daylight hours—a dangerous, tragic world. Next day we would find evidences of the fact. I have seen killed by lions the remains of every sort of creature except buffalo and rhinoceros. Lions are said occasionally to kill even buffalo, though rarely."

A Wonderful Bird Indeed.

Rose, on her afternoon out, had called to see Arabella, whose mistress had just purchased a parrot.

"Birds sho' is sensible," Rose observed. "Ye can learn 'em anything. Ah use' ter work foh a lady dat had a bird in a clock, an' w'en it was time to tell de time ob day, dat bird use' ter come out an' say 'Cukoo' jes' as many times as de time was."

"Go 'long; ye don't say so," said Arabella.

"Sho' Ah says so," replied Rose; "an' de most wonderful paht am dat it was only a wooden bird."

A Distinct Advantage.

Cecil was suffering from toothache and his mother was endeavoring to calm him preparatory to the necessary visit to the dentist.

"You'll be a brave boy and have it out, won't you, dear?" she pleaded. "It won't hurt much, and then the ache will all be over."

But the unhappy child continued to howl his protests. Then his brother, one year older, came to his mother's aid.

"Ah, go on an' have it out," he said. "What's the matter wit' yeh? Don't you know it'll be one less to clean?"

Big Chances Both Ways.

The famous physician and the eminent clergyman were deep in a discussion which threatened to become acrimonious.

"You see," said the minister sarcastically, "you medical men know so much about the uncertainties of this world that I should think you would not want to live."

"Oh, I don't know," responded the physician caustically. "You clergymen tell us so much about the uncertainties of the next world that we don't want to die."

"What are you going to do when you grow up, Annette?" asked one little girl of another.

"Marry some silly man, I suppose," was the reply "like most other women."

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of San Mateo.

Peter Decker, Plaintiff, vs. Anna Decker, Defendant.

No. 5734. Action brought in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of San Mateo, and the complaint filed in said County of San Mateo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Kenneth M. Green, Attorney for Plaintiff.


The people of the State of California send greeting to Anna Decker, Defendant. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of San Mateo, and answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within thirty days.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer, the plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint as arising upon contract, or will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of San Mateo, this 4th day of October, A. D. 1915.

[Seal] JOS. H. NASH, Clerk.
By K. L. BURKE, Deputy Clerk.
10-9-10t

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**OUR WANT ADS.
WORK WONDERS**

LOCAL HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF

(Continued from Page 1.)

special train, leaving San Francisco at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, on account of the closing of the exposition to-night.

M. L. Freeman has been laid up this week with la grippe.

The local school trustees granted the teachers and children a vacation on Friday so they could visit the closing days of the exposition.

Alan L. Roddick and family of Soledad, Cal., spent Thanksgiving week with his sister, Mrs. James E. Sullivan. Mr. Roddick is a former resident of South San Francisco. He is now engaged in the poultry business and attended the poultry show at the exposition.

On Friday evening last Hose Company No. 2 had a very good attendance at its meeting. Matters of importance were discussed. After the meeting there was a smoker, with lots of good things to eat, and everybody reported having a good time.

Mrs. E. McKenney of Turner, Oregon, was visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Freeman last week. Mrs. McKenney, who is 73 years of age, came here from Oregon alone and is the mother of Mrs. Freeman.

A. Hendel of Peck's Lots has completed a new garage on his property and has constructed a driveway 100 feet long leading to it. He has also repainted his residence. The black acacia trees he planted are thriving nicely and he says they are the most suitable ornamental tree for this locality.

A new temporary power station was constructed last Sunday by the Federal Wireless Company on account of the one burning down last week. The company installed a new 75-horsepower alternating current motor, with a 50-kilowatt direct current generator.

Charles Spencer and wife of Sacramento were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brown this week. Mr. Spencer is a real estate dealer there.

RAINFALL IN THIS CITY.

The data of rainfall in this city kept by G. W. Holston, local Southern Pacific agent, for this season to date is as follows:

Date.	Inches.
November 8 and 9.....	1.15
November 16.....	.15
December 2.....	1.95
December 3.....	3.00

Total for season to date..... 6.25

Total to December 4, 1914.... 2.41

COFFEE SUBSTITUTES LOW IN FOOD VALUE

Coffee substitutes have almost no nutritive value, according to Professor M. E. Jaffa, consulting nutrition expert of the California state board of health. Most people think that skimmed milk is a very thin sort of beverage, but Professor Jaffa says that it takes nine pints of the infusion from a coffee substitute to supply the amount of protein that a single glass of skimmed milk contains.

Many false and ridiculous claims for these products are made, such as, "it aids digestion," "soothes and quiets worn and wasted nerves, and as a complexion beautifier cannot be equaled," "it tones the blood, and by its daily use will impart to the skin a healthy glow of youth." Professor Jaffa says that such claims are better suited to a patent medicine than to a food or drink.

In his report to the state board of health, Professor Jaffa states further that from the nutritive standpoint alone, these coffee substitutes depend more for their food value upon the milk, cream and sugar used with them than upon their own soluble constituents. There is probably no harm to be derived from the use of coffee substitutes, but it is certain that the claims made for them are extravagant to an extreme degree.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY SWART ON "PULL" IN POLITICS

Monday morning Mr. Swart spoke before the student body on "pull and good fellowship in politics," and his

talk was spicier and more forceful and more convincing in its tone of sincerity and purpose than many other speakers who have addressed the student body.

"What would you do," he asked the girls, "if you were a poorly trained teacher and you wanted a job? Would you go to an influential friend and seek his assistance or would you permit a better qualified teacher to do the work? Would any of you boys if you were arrested for speeding and knew somebody who had considerable influence with me, or you thought he had, go to that friend in an effort to dismiss the case?"

Mr. Swart deplored the obvious necessity on the part of public officials to be constantly pestered by people trying to influence them to do other than their duty. He graphically outlined what is meant by good fellowship in politics as the man who will carry your miscellaneous packages, such as tax receipts, pups, etc. He quoted a friend as saying, "a good fellow is one who has hungry children at home." Not only is such a man his own enemy, but also an enemy to those dear to him and to society as well. "Would you," he said to the student, "vote for a man because he is properly trained to do the work?" He showed how easy it is for public officials to secure favors from newspapers, from people having claims to pass and in other ways, by sidestepping his duty and charging it up to the public. Mr. Swart made a plea for the poor devil who does not get justice because he has no pull and consequently has little respect and regard for our country and its government. He does not believe in double standard in law.—Redwood City Democrat.

PLANTING SCHOOL GROUNDS.

Any rural community in California may obtain expert advice on all lines of civic improvement from the division of landscape gardening and floriculture of the college of agriculture of the University of California.

Especially is the staff glad to aid with the more immediate problems involving the design and embellishments of school grounds, playgrounds, town parks and the planting and care of shade trees on streets or highways. It is the policy of the division to work with or through school boards or any civic or improvement organization interested in public betterment. The requests of rural communities will be given preference and the service will be confined strictly to public enterprises.

The facilities available make it impossible to do all the work requested and the division does not promise to do more than can be well done. There must be definite assurance of the service being put to practical purpose. Lectures upon various phases of civic improvement (with or without lantern slide illustration) will be given by members of the staff.

The continually increasing number of requests coming to the division of landscape gardening and floriculture for assistance in the designing and planting of school grounds clearly indicates a growing desire to improve the outdoor conditions of the school homes where the children spend so much of their time, especially at an age when surroundings count in the upbuilding of the mental, moral and physical fiber of the child.

The London police sergeant raised his eyes from the blotter as two policemen propelled the resisting victim before him.

"A German spy, sir!" gasped the first bobby.

"I'm an American, and can prove it," denied the victim.

"That's what he says, but here's the evidence," interrupted the second bobby, triumphantly producing a bulky hotel register from beneath his arm and pointing to an entry.

"V. Gates," written in a flowing hand, was the record that met the astonished sergeant's gaze.

Three-year-old David had been unusually unruly. He had received reprimands, threats and, finally, mild corporal punishment from his father. With wounded dignity David mounted the stairs to his mother's room.

"Mother!" he said, in a voice of exasperation, "I can't stand that husband of yours much longer!"

U. S. MARINE CORPS

Pittsburg (Pa.), Nov. 29.—Fearing that his runaway son would carry out an often expressed desire to enlist in the United States marine corps, Morris Kanue of Leopold, West Virginia, has written to the local recruiting office of the "sea soldiers" as follows:

"U. S. Marine Corps, Pittsburg, Pa.: I hereby warn you not to employ my son, Anthony Kanue, as a submarine of the navy. He has run away from home and I think he has gone to Pittsburg to enlist. He is only 17 years old, in proof of which I am only 39 myself. If he comes there whale him within an inch of his life and send him back to me.

"His father,

"MORRIS KANUE."

Sergeant Michael De Boo, in charge of the Pittsburg recruiting office of the United States marine corps, has assured the anxious parent that the boy will not be enlisted should he apply, but that "whaling" him is out of the question, and the father should "paddle his own Kanue."

Washington, Nov. 30.—Major-General Commandant George Barnett of the United States marine corps has sanctioned the carrying of swagger sticks by marines when ashore in uniform or out of garrison. The idea is borrowed from Cousin "Tommy Atkins" of the British army, and it is thought that the carrying of the sticks will add distinction to the marine's already attractive uniform. The swagger sticks are made from various kinds of wood and are usually 24 or 26 inches long. Chinese bullets are sometimes used for ferrules and foreign coins for the heads.

The marine is a much-traveled man and is quick to pick up any ideas of foreign service which will add in any way to his already very natty military appearance.

Vallejo (Cal.), Dec. 1.—Although his parents didn't raise him to be a soldier, Frederic C. Bradman Jr. of Mare Island, age 7 years, has twice formally enlisted in the United States marine corps and is a corporal in his second "hitch," to use the sea-soldier vernacular.

Corporal Bradman wears a service stripe and a good conduct medal as a reward for excellent service during his first enlistment and also "sports" a sharpshooter's badge that was won by proxy. The youngest marine has had two years' foreign service in Cuba, which will count as four years toward the thirty years necessary for retirement. And Corporal Bradman says he will re-enlist until he shall have served thirty years.

Major Frederic L. Bradman, U. S. M. C., father of the boy, is proud of the fact that the regularly enlisted marines have accepted his son as a comrade and obey his orders as corporal.

NOTICE INVITING SEALED PROPOSALS.

No. 23.

Pursuant to the Statute and to the resolution of the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco, directing this notice, said Board of Trustees hereby invites sealed proposals or bids for doing the following work in said City, to-wit:

That 1st Street, 2nd Street, and 3rd Street from the westerly boundary line of the right of way of the United Railroads of San Francisco to the easterly line of Mission Road, or State Highway; A Street, B Street, C Street and D Street, from the westerly boundary line of the right of way of the United Railroads of San Francisco to the respective southerly terminations thereof; and that portion of Mission Road, or State Highway, from a line drawn across the center line thereof at a point three hundred and twenty-five (225) feet southerly from the southerly line of 3rd Street, produced westerly, which line is parallel to said southerly line of 3rd Street, to a line drawn across said center line at a point Three Hundred (300) feet northerly from the northerly line of 1st Street, which line is parallel to said northerly line of 1st Street, produced westerly, and which said portion of Mission Road is included between the easterly line of the pavement now existing on said Mission Road and the easterly boundary line of said Mission Road, be graded to official grade;

That concrete curbs and concrete sidewalks be constructed on both sides of those portions of 1st Street, 2nd Street, 3rd Street, A Street, B Street, and C Street hereinbefore designated, and in that portion of Mission Road, or State Highway,

That concrete curbs, concrete gutters and concrete sidewalks be constructed on the easterly side of that portion of Mission Road, or State Highway, hereinbefore designated;

way, hereinbefore designated, from the existing pavement on said Mission Road to the easterly gutter thereof;

That sewers with all appurtenances, manholes, lampholes, wyes, and lateral sewers be constructed in the following streets at the places indicated upon the map hereinafter referred to, which map constitutes a part of the plans for doing said work;

1st Street between said Mission Road and a point three (3) feet easterly from the westerly boundary line of the right of way of the United Railroads of San Francisco; 2nd Street between said Mission Road and a point three (3) feet easterly from the westerly line of the right of way of the United Railroads of San Francisco; 3rd Street between said Mission Road and a point 100 feet easterly from the easterly line of C Street; A Street between the southerly termination thereof and the southerly boundary line of the right of way of the United Railroads of San Francisco; B Street between the southerly termination thereof and a point three feet easterly from the westerly boundary line of the right of way of the United Railroads of San Francisco; C Street between the southerly termination thereof and a point three feet easterly from the westerly boundary line of the right of way of the United Railroads of San Francisco; Mission Road between the line produced southerly, which separates Lots numbered Twenty-four (24) and Twenty-six (26) in Block numbered One (1), as shown upon that certain map entitled, "Section, West of Railroad of the Town of Baden part of Rancho Buri Buri, San Mateo Co. Cal.," which map was filed in the office of the County Recorder of the County of San Mateo, California, November 30th, 1891, in Book E of Maps at page 62, and the southerly boundary line, produced southerly, of lot numbered One (1), as shown upon said map; also beginning at a point in the center line of 1st Street, produced northeasterly which point is distant three (3) feet northeasterly from the southerly boundary line of the right of way of the United Railroads of San Francisco, and running thence in a southeasterly direction parallel to said southerly boundary line of the right of way of the United Railroads of San Francisco, and at a distance of three (3) feet northeasterly therefrom, Two Hundred and Seventy (270) feet; also beginning at a point at the center line of 2nd Street, produced northeasterly, which point is three (3) feet distant northeasterly from the southerly boundary line of the right of way of the United Railroads of San Francisco, and running thence in a southeasterly direction parallel to the southerly boundary line of said right of way and at a distance of three (3) feet northeasterly therefrom, One Hundred and Seventy-seven (177) feet;

That a connecting sewer be constructed along the following course, which is particularly shown upon said map constituting part of the plans for said work, which plans are hereinafter referred to;

Beginning at the existing manhole at the intersection of Acacia Avenue with Railroad Avenue, in said City of South San Francisco, and running thence south 15 degrees 33 minutes west 1372.5 feet; thence south 36 degrees 42 minutes west 276.5 feet to the proposed manhole on said 3rd Street;

All work herein provided for shall be done to official grade and in accordance with the special plans and specifications for said work, which plans and specifications are entitled "Plans and specifications for the construction and completion of Street Improvement Work upon Mission Road, or State Highway, 1st Street, 2nd Street, 3rd Street, A Street, B Street, C Street, and D Street in the City of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California," which plans and specifications were heretofore adopted by said Board of Trustees on the 1st day of November, 1915, and are now on file in the office of the City Clerk and to which plans and specifications reference is hereby made for a further description of said work and for the location and extent of the work to be done hereunder, and for a particular description of the boundaries of the district hereinbefore mentioned. All such work is to include any and all street intersections and street terminations and opposite terminations, and to include any and all mentioned streets and avenues within the respective lines above mentioned, as is more particularly shown upon said plans; there is excepted, however, from the above mentioned work any and all such work which has been already done to official grade.

And said Board of Trustees did, in the resolution of intention hereinafter mentioned, determine and declare that the said work and improvement is of more than local or ordinary public benefit and will affect and benefit the lands and district hereinafter described, which said district is in said resolution declared to be the district benefited by said work and improvement; and that therefore the entire costs and expenses of said work and improvement shall be made chargeable against and shall be assessed upon said lands and district, which district is within said City of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, and is particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly line of the pavement now existing on Mission Road, or State Highway, which point is distant south 63 degrees 38 minutes 48 seconds west, 19.83 feet from a granite monument set at the most southerly corner of Block numbered ten (10), as shown upon that certain map entitled "Section, West of Railroad of the Town of Baden, part of Rancho Buri Buri, San Mateo Co. Cal.," which map was filed in the office of the County

Recorder of the County of San Mateo, California, November 30th, 1891, in Book E of Maps at page 62; running thence along the easterly line of the pavement now existing on said Mission Road, or State Highway, north 26 degrees 39 minutes 12 seconds west, 1424 feet; continuing thence along said easterly line of said pavement on a curve to the left with a radius of 2841.26 feet 383.2 feet; thence leaving said line of pavement and running thence north 63 degrees 38 minutes 48 seconds east 57.36 feet to the easterly line of said Mission Road; thence along the easterly line of said Mission Road north 22 degrees 22 minutes 42 seconds west, 303.41 feet to the westerly line of the right of way of the United Railroads of San Francisco; thence along the westerly line of said right of way south 55 degrees 59 minutes 10 seconds east 726.85 feet; thence north 34 degrees 00 minutes 50 seconds east 5 feet; thence south 53 degrees 59 minutes 10 seconds east 272.13 feet; thence south 34 degrees 00 minutes 50 seconds west 5 feet to the westerly line of the right of way of the United Railroads of San Francisco; thence along the westerly line of said right of way south 55 degrees 59 minutes 10 seconds east 258.22 feet; thence north 34 degrees 00 minutes 50 seconds east 5 feet; thence south 53 degrees 59 minutes 10 seconds east 179.31 feet; thence along a curve to the right of a radius of 3694.83 feet, 88.37 feet; thence south 35 degrees 22 minutes 50 seconds east 5 feet to the westerly line of the right of way of the United Railroads of San Francisco; thence along the westerly line of said right of way on a curve in a southeasterly direction with a radius of 3689.83 feet, 422.79 feet; thence north 36 degrees 42 minutes east 191.34 feet; thence north 15 degrees 33 minutes east 1371.79 feet; thence south 74 degrees 27 minutes east 113.52 feet to the point of beginning; thence along the westerly line of said right of way on a curve in a general southeasterly direction with a radius of 3689.83 feet, 411.24 feet to the southerly boundary line of the tract of said Town of Baden, as shown on the map thereof hereinbefore referred to; thence along the southerly line of said tract of said Town of Baden, south 63 degrees 38 minutes 48 seconds west 113.52 feet to the point of beginning;

Saving, excepting and excluding from said district all public streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, courts, and places included and contained.

Notice is hereby given that serial bonds to represent unpaid assessments, and bear interest at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, will be issued hereunder in the manner provided by the Improvement Bond Act of 1915, the last installment of which bonds shall mature nine (9) years from the second day of July, next succeeding nine (9) months from their date.

Reference is hereby made to Resolution of Intention No. 23 of said Board of Trustees declaring its intention to order said work to be done, for further particulars, which Resolution of Intention is on file in the office of the City Clerk.

All proposals or bids shall be accompanied by a check payable to the City of South San Francisco, certified by a responsible bank for an amount which shall not be less than ten (10) per cent of the aggregate of the proposal or by a bond for the said amount and so payable, signed by the bidder and two (2) sureties who shall justify before any officer competent to administer oaths, in double the said amount, over and above all statutory exemptions.

Said sealed proposals or bids shall be delivered to the City Clerk of said City on or before eight o'clock p. m. of Monday, the 20th day of December, 1915, said time being not less than ten days from the time of the first publication and posting of this notice.

Dated December 15, 1915.
WILLIAM J. SMITH,
City Clerk.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of San Mateo.

Bruno Pellegrini, Plaintiff, vs. Dionigio Catellani, Marsilio Catellani, Fortunato Catellani, and Angelo Catellani, Defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of San Mateo, and the complaint filed in said County of San Mateo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

H. M. Anthony, Attorney for Plaintiff. The People of the State of California, send greeting to Dionigio Catellani, Marsilio Catellani, Fortunato Catellani, and Angelo Catellani, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of San Mateo, and answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within said county, if served elsewhere within thirty days.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer, the plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint as arising upon contract, or will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint. Witness my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of San Mateo, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1915.

[Seal] JOS. H. NASH, Clerk.
By E. L. Falvey, Deputy Clerk.
11-20-10t



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